

Other Health Impairments

Jamie Serelson – Overview
Phoenix Ladd – ADHD
Amanda Whittemore – Blind
Jessica Nunn – Deaf

What Are Other Health Impairments?

- ▶ Umbrella term encompassing 100's of types of impairments that may result in a chronic condition limiting the individual's ability to effectively access the educational environment.
- ▶ Children with Other Health Impairments must have:
 - limited strength, vitality, or alertness due to chronic health problems; and
 - an educational performance that is negatively affected as a result.

Which disabilities are classified as OHI?

- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ HIV
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Epilepsy
- ▶ Sickle cell anemia
- ▶ Asthma
- ▶ Hemophilia
- ▶ ADD/ADHD
- ▶ Deafness
- ▶ Blindness
- ▶ And Anything that doesn't fit under the other 13 Health Impairments



- ▶ Children with an "other health impairment" due to chronic or acute health problems often require accommodations, adaptations and/or modifications in their educational program and setting.





ADHD



Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

What is it?

A condition in which a person has trouble:

- paying attention
- focusing on tasks
- tends to act without thinking
- has trouble sitting still



The exact cause is unknown but it does tend to run in families.



How is it diagnosed?



- Usually diagnosed between the ages of 6 and 12 years old.
- First, other disabilities need to be ruled out.
- Then the doctor will use guidelines from the APA and will talk with parents, teachers and anyone else who has regular contact with the child.



How is it treated?

- No cure, however treatment can help control the symptoms.
 - Medicines
 - Behavior therapy
- Often counseling and extra support at home and school can help the child.



Myths about ADHD



- ▶ ADHD is caused by bad parenting– False. It is a medical disorder, not a condition of the child's will
- ▶ ADHD is over diagnosed–False. Only 3%–7% of children in the US are diagnosed with this disorder.
- ▶ Children with ADHD use the condition as an excuse for their behavior. False. ADHD is a disability. Children with this disability have to learn ways to deal with their symptoms. A child with ADHD does not choose to misbehave.



Blindness



By: Amanda Whittemore

Definition:

- ▶ According to the National Federation of the Blind:

"[T]he term "blindness" means central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with the use of a correcting lens."



Blindness Statistics

Prevalence

- ▶ Number of legally blind persons in this country: 1.3 million
 - Estimated number in 2015– 1.6 million
 - 2030– 2.4 million

Employment

- ▶ Number of working age legally blind adults who are employed: Approximately 30%



What are the causes?

- ▶ There are many different reasons for blindness.
 - Sometimes babies are born with it
 - Most common causes: Glaucoma, Cataracts, Diabetic retinopathy
 - Some older people loose sight due to macular degeneration
 - Accidents



Characteristics

- ▶ The characteristics of blind people, really just depend on the person



Development

- ▶ They can develop the same as seeing people, they just need certain accommodations

Schooling

- ▶ There are certain schools specifically for the blind, but most can just go to public schools

Accommodations

- ▶ Cane
 - Walking dog
- ▶ More lessons that have emphasis on hearing, or touching
 - Music, out-loud instructions
 - Hands-on-learning (blocks, etc)
- ▶ Braille books
 - Series of raised dots (Louis Braille preferred this to raised letters)

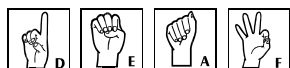


Tips for Teachers

- ▶ Read the student's IEP. If they do not have one, take the steps to make one.
- ▶ Allow the student to experiment what is best for them
- ▶ Depending on the vision, large print or magnifying glasses can work. If not, Braille is the best option
- ▶ Verbalize everything
 - Instructions
 - If children are raising their hands, don't just point, say their name
- ▶ Let them be independent, and do their work.
 - Can take notes themselves (touch-typing computers)



DEAF



Jessica Nunn

Imagine.

Definition

Main Entry: **deaf**

Pronunciation: \ 'def \

Function: *adjective*

- : lacking or deficient in the sense of hearing



Prevalence

- According to the NAD:
 - 28 million experience hearing loss
 - 2 to 3 out of every 1,000 children in the U.S are born deaf or hard of hearing
 - 90% of these children are born to parents who can hear.



Causes

- **birth (pre-natal)**
 - genetic
 - ototoxic drugs
 - mother's illness:
 - rubella
 - cytomegalovirus (CMV)
 - toxoplasmosis
 - herpes
- **infancy (post-natal causes)**
 - premature birth
 - jaundice
 - lack of oxygen
 - meningitis
 - measles
 - mumps
 - injury to head



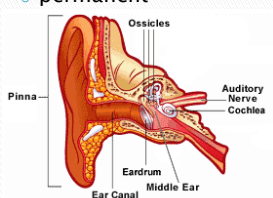
Types

Conductive deafness

- most common
- “sounds cannot pass efficiently through the outer and middle ear to the cochlea and auditory nerve, most often caused by fluid building up in the middle ear”
- Temporary or permanent

Sensori-neural deafness

- “nerve deafness”
- “caused by a fault in the inner ear or auditory nerve”
- permanent



Development:

- ▶ “Early identification of children who are born deaf or hard of hearing is critical to ensure that their families have the resources they need to help their children acquire language, spoken and/or visual, and achieve age-appropriate communicative, cognitive, academic, social, and emotional development.”



Assessment

- ▶ 95% of newborns are screened at hospital

▶ Checklist

Reauthorization of the EHCI Act:

- Screen all babies by age one month.
- Confirm whether a child is deaf or hard of hearing by age three months.
- Ensure that the child and family are enrolled in appropriate early intervention programs by age six months.

Diagnosis

- ▶ **Family doctor**
 - Ear exam
- ▶ **Audiologist** (specializes in diagnosing and treating hearing problems)
 - various hearing tests that can help detect where the problem might be
 - To test the function of the inner ear: put a special device behind the ear that transmits tones directly there.
- ▶ **Otolaryngologist** (doctor who specializes in ear, nose, and throat problems)

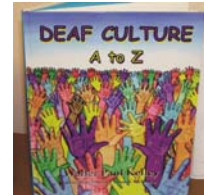
Treatment

- ▶ Nothing
- ▶ Hearing Aids
- ▶ Cochlear Implants



Tips:

- ▶ Read and know the students IEP
- ▶ Know the laws
- ▶ Make things visual
- ▶ Speak loud and clear
- ▶ Work with the student to find what's best
 - Each child is unique



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